

## SHUTOUT BIDS WIN AT ROYAL AUCTION

Stefansson's Canadian Arctic expedition set out from Esquimaux, British Columbia, in the summer of 1913, aboard the old whaling ship *Karluks*. While Stefansson's division of the expedition was to search for new land, perhaps a new continent, north of Beaufort Sea, the *Karluks* party was to explore the region west of the *Perry* Islands and if on sight in the ice to test by observation of the ship's drift the correctness of certain theories about the course of Arctic currents. In *The Last Voyage of the Karluks* (Small, Maynard and Company) her master, Captain ROBERT A. BARTLETT, spins the yarn of her adventures in a colorful and dramatic way.

The *Karluks* perished because she had neither the structural strength to withstand ice pressure nor sufficiently powerful engines to drive her through loose ice, and because she went north in an exceptionally hard winter. Often the arctic conditions were so severe that the *Karluks* Capt. Bartlett must have wished he had underfoot the deck of the stout ship *Roosevelt*, as skipper of which he had made the polar voyage after which Peary wrote: "Blue eyed, brown haired, stocky and steel muscled, Bartlett, whether at the helm or on the ice, was a leader through the floes, or tramping and stumbling over the ice pack with the sledges, or smoothing away the troubles of the crew, was always the same, tireless, faithful, enthusiastic, true as the compass. When the ice was too thick for the sledges to pass he and drifting for months, finally went down. Capt. Bartlett, leading his men to Wrangell Island and going with a single companion, an Eskimo, back to Alaska—by way of Siberia—for a vessel to bring them home, proved his resourcefulness and courage. His crew were hardly treated, even in Peary's generous words.

On September 20 Stefansson, leaving the ship (then well to the east of Point Barrow) with a shore party and in expectation of about ten days absence, left with Bartlett a letter of instructions and the following words: "Should the *Karluks* during our absence be driven from her present position it will be well for you . . . to erect beacons giving information of the ship's location. The beacons should be placed in the four lines of beacons running in the four cardinal directions from the ship to as great a distance as practicable. . . . Flags or other fluttering things should not be used for fear might be seized away by them.

On days when an onshore wind is blowing it might be desirable that Dr. McKimby, Mr. H. H. Hensley and the various directions from the ship. If it becomes practicable send off Malloch and Mamen for surveying. McKimby should also be sent for the purpose of setting up tabulating magnetic stations. The Eskimo woman *Karuk* should be kept sewing boots of the winter sea ice type and of legs using dog-skin soles.

The careful chief of the expedition never again saw the *Karluks*. Told of from the east drove her fast and far, and before the storm was over she had passed Cape Hallett. The drift to the west continued, week after week, past Point Barrow and out into the Arctic Ocean. "The drift of the *Karluks*," says Capt. Bartlett, "was a much more experience than the voyage of the *Roosevelt* through Kennedy Channel from Kane Basin."

Farthest north, latitude 73 degrees, was reached November 15. After that for a month the ship was driven west and north, then slowly drove west again. There was no drifting, no terrific work to fill the days; and there was football on the ice, played with a ball made of sealut cut into sections and sewed, with surgeon's plaster over the seams—inflated through a pipe stem, and the hole plugged. After a while the ship was again fitted on. On New Year's Day, 1914, Scotland lost to All Nations, 3-1. In a return match the following Sunday the second engineer was injured and the game had to be called; before the championship could be settled the *Karluks* was lost.

On January 7 the last observation taken on the ship showed that she lay in latitude 72 degrees 11 minutes north, longitude 174 degrees 36 minutes west, barometer low, thermometer high. Preparations were made to leave the next morning, a calm day. The alarm came early in the morning of January 10; that day it became certain that the ship was doomed to destruction in the grinding of the ice mill. Early in the evening—the black night slashed with stinging snowdrifts—she slipped up by a screaming gale. Bartlett, standing by the engine room door:

The labors of the day were over, and new, after dinner, the men were playing cards or reading or sewing, as usual. At once I heard a spitting, creaking sound, and I went to the engine room and found the chief engineer there. We could hear water rushing into the hold, and by lantern light could see the water rising on the deck and on the mainmast. I gave the order, "Abandon ship!" There was no confusion. The men worked with a will, putting the things in the hold and on the ice, some ten thousand pounds of machinery, clothing, rifles and cartridges.

At the last moment Capt. Bartlett started Chopin's "Funeral March" on the Victrola, and to that music, at 4 o'clock P. M., January 11, 1914, with the *Karluks* on the ice, the engine and her mainmast head, the ship went down by the head in thirty-eight fathoms of icy water. So narrow was the lane of water in which she sank that the yard ends caught on the ice at either side of the ship.

On the morning of February 19 the sledge party started over the ice from Wrangell Island, and on March 12 after a hard march they reached Ice Spit, on the northeast side of Wrangell. From Capt. Bartlett's description it seems clear that to appreciate the magnitude of the task necessary to approach it in the state of mind natural to survivors of a shipwreck in the lonely seas of the far north. From this point on the narrative is of Bartlett's remarkable escape. He, Frey, in company with one *Karuk*, started from Ice Spit and went to Siberia. At the end of April they reached East Cape on Bering Strait. There was then too much ice in the strait for boats, not enough for sledges. In the last week of May Capt. Bartlett left land. Some travelling across the ice he reached the ship *St. Lawrence* steamer *Herman* on July 13. He sailed on the *Hear*, for Wrangell Island.

On September 8, when within seventy-five miles of the island, the *Hear* sighted a schooner coming from the south, and on September 10 the *Winnipeg*, a whaler hunter, and the *Winnipeg*, which had carried supplies to the mounted police at Herschel Island.

The wench in the Bear's boat aboard  
"All of you here?" was my first question.  
McKinlay was the spokesman. "No," he answered; "Malloch and Mamen alias Bredley died on the island."  
On October 24, 1914, the Bear landed the party at the navy yard at Esquimaut, and after a short stay closed his storeroom with the unpretentious passage:  
"The next day, under the protective instructions of the Canadian Government, I paid off the men; moon they had started for their homes, while I left for Ottawa to make my final report of the last voyage of the Kariuk." The expedition of the Kariuk all through; and a shining one.

Capt. Bartlett does not attempt to report full results of the operations of the scientific members of his party, but he does state his own practical conclusions as to the nature of the drift. He says that the Kariuk went down, he notes, was hard by the place where the Jeannette of the De Long expedition was frozen in and began her long Arctic drift to a point off Henrietta Island, where she came, June 12, 1881, to anchor. He says, he studies the map and sees how his own ship drifted from a point near the 145th meridian to one near the 175th, west longitude, and how the Jeannette drifted from a point near the 175th west to one near the 160th east; and then how the Fram drifted from the latter degrees east to near the 16th meridian east, three drifts "embracing more than half the distance around the continental periphery." He concludes that "the idea of casks and wreckage drifting across the pole from the waters of Alaska and the Greenland Sea is a mistake."

He thinks that "a craft built in general like the Roosevelt, but not so large, with a ship's company of eighty who should be crew and scientific staff in one," could follow this drift complete, the whole course and would complete the history of the Arctic Ocean in three or four years.

**Books About Books.**

In the popular reissue of the series of "Books About Books," edited by A. W. POLLARD (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trilmer & Dutton), *A Short History of English Printing* by HENRY R. PLOMER carries the study of its subject from 1476 to 1900 and *The Binding of Books* by HUMPHR P. HORNE, after a preliminary chapter on the craft of binding, relates the history of book-binding in Italy, France and England. Modern bookmakers have much to learn from the pioneers; Kelmscott possibilities did not end with William Morris. Yet it is superficial to deplore the results of our improved mechanical processes in the flood of cheaply bound and perishable modern books. Books can be and sometimes are made just as beautifully to-day as ever they were; and the first makers would have envied as much as marvelled at our present reproductive processes.

Mr. Plomer's difficult task has been done with careful judgment, though perhaps with less finality in the fixing of unfortunate details. The development of the craft as such and its history as an institution affected by legislation are traced in straightforward manner through an embarrassing accumulation of material. The history arrives at this pleasing conclusion, that "both positively and relatively to the world beyond seas, wherever the printing art is now being practised more successfully in the two great English speaking countries than at any previous time."

Mr. Horne's book, rich in data as to materials, methods and designs, accomplishes the double purpose of usefulness to the expert and helpfulness to the amateur. It offers common ground greater than his opportunities for examination of originals. Some especially interesting bindings, of early and later date, are shown in the illustrations. And Mr. Horne closes his text with urging of finer printing, to make fine binding once more not a rarity but "a living art."

**Shaker Records.**

Apparently it was her interest in Emerson and Boston Ale-tit and her desire to promote the ideas which she thought would bring about communion with the Shakers that made CARA ENDICOTT SKANS turn to the dwindling community in the town of Harvard for the records which were put at her disposal and are drawn upon in *Gleanings from Old Shaker Journals*. She presents the Shaker side about occurrences of marked ingenueness, and relates principally to two periods, probably through the choice of the author, that of the last century when the transcendentalist philosophy took hold of men's minds. For the earlier period the author has consulted other sources and tells a consecutive story; it is not always clear how much of it is derived from printing, but it is certainly the unpublished material at her disposal. Throughout she speaks with reverence of the Shakers and their beliefs, particularly those that tend to mysticism and to spiritualism, and nowhere does she betray a gleam of humor.

"The 'Origins' of the sect to which the French 'Criminals,' some of whom escaped to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and describes the little group of believers that existed in Manchester toward the close of the eighteenth century, when the French Revolution broke up the sect as the 'Mother,' the embodiment of the new coming of Christ, her escape with a few followers to America at the outbreak of the Revolution and the establishment of the first Shaker community at Watervliet are described simply and clearly. The Shakers wandered with some followers to the northward, where they settled in the 'Square House,' built by Shadrack Ireland, who had set up a new religion centred on himself a few years before. The author takes occasion to commend the fact that late Alcott visited the English Shakers at Watervliet. The 'Putnamds' community in the next town, while the Millerites awaited the Second Advent a few miles away. The distrust and dislike of the new religion among the neighboring farmers was increased to the point that the leaders of the English Shakers were called witches at Salem, though it had worked enough to restrain them from putting them to death, made them drive these unfortunate people out of Harvard and the neighboring towns and beat and otherwise maltreat them in the State of New York. The violence of the State with the violence of the sect is told by the victims dramatically.

[illegible]

Broadway.

I laid my anchor in the seething tide  
That roared and swirled along the Great  
And rolled a weather eye upon the fleet  
Maneuvering in that treacherous slough.  
A bright, bedimmed pleasure barge swept by,  
Its purple sails a-flutter in the breeze.  
Alert, the lookout scanned the other ships  
Of a sudden sensibleness to port  
A vessel that was three sheets in the wind  
And wing and wing they took the ebbing  
A pretty little yacht new to those seas  
Sailed trimly on that dark, uncharted main.  
A Jolly Roger scouted in her wake  
Disguised as a pleasure barge to port  
And after a moment's hesitation  
At first she paid no heed to his wigwag.  
But he was wise in all the deep sea ways  
And shaped a cunning course across her  
While tacking to escape she heard a siren  
The siren song he meant that she should  
The song that makes the boldest mariner  
Quail—  
And she was on her maddened maiden trip,  
Trembling at the stroke her colors, and he  
Lier toward the shoals where sweet the  
Sirens sang  
And she—she did not see the hidden rocks  
The other ships, unheeding, went their  
And what a curious lot of craft they were  
Bottoms from all the Seven Seas were  
—were—  
The Coast Lighter, Dandy, Ketch and  
Brig,  
The Sloop, Clipper, Jollybush and Tramp,  
And others scudding 'neath full sail and  
—  
All self-immersed and false enjoying the  
tang  
Of the fresh breeze or seeing the blue  
of the sea  
A leaky Treasure Ship puffed slowly past,  
its bulging, battered plates in and contrast  
To a stout timbered Yankee Clipper that  
Crusted her way by breasting the craggy  
waves,  
But there was gold within that battered  
hulk  
And yule the gold might just as well be  
brass  
For all the good 't would do that storm  
spout bulk.  
A pirate schooner, cruised along  
A sloop, a schooner, 'cross the bow there  
The green lights of a Harbor Police Boat  
Chasing a Fruit Junk from forbidden  
—  
The wealth of all the world lay in the  
holds  
Of some great ships that drifted idly by  
Looked upon this little speck of parchment,  
Or seeking for diversion on the sea  
To vary the monotony of their voyages.  
And many of these craft had put out to sea  
From distant parts in strength of golden  
youth  
To sail that seething, dark, uncharted  
main,  
And with weight of worth to the fair  
port  
That gives them cozy anchorage from the  
storm.  
The great Rhyscapers roared against the  
blue  
Like granite cliffs that sentinel a land  
locked bay  
Harbored another fleet whose destinies,  
In bulk, at least, lay far from that bright  
shore  
That the Bohemia where the greater  
ships  
Tie up when they ply not upon the tide,  
And many of these safe and sheltered bays  
Looked upon this little speck of parchment,  
And wished that they in manner similar  
Might navigate upon that treacherous tide  
But they were built mostly of soft wood  
By unskilled hands, and never braved the  
waves  
That leaped upon the holder barks that sailed  
by virtue of the stuff that in them was  
That the whipped sea to win to the fair  
port  
Of dazzling dreams that all great ships  
do know,  
Subways, like mouths of maelstroms, made  
belch  
A noisy, roiling bottom from their bowels  
To swirl and eddy in the Wander Stream,  
And still the ships swept past in endless  
chain—  
While here and there a vessel dragged  
by,  
All this—and more—I saw, and wondered  
how  
The next new moon would shift that tossing  
ing tide.  
JAMES G. GARTLAND.

November Song.

Only the dirge of winds  
And the wail of plover.  
And the sullen autumn rain  
That the dead leaves cover!  
Only the drifting rain  
With its gray insistence,  
Disturbing the hills of dawn  
And the twilight dreams!  
Only the dear lost dreams  
That one remembers,  
We have come to the blackened floor  
To the quashed embers of  
—  
CLINTON SCOLLARD

Berlin.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
Down through the mountain vales when  
Knights of yore,  
Agate gleamed and shimmered on the lance  
cruiser  
The "Christian" drives his chariot of war  
What of the hamlets desolate and bare,  
The green and forested fields beset  
with red  
Only because their land to them was dear  
And have the heart that beats be  
neath,  
That wind on gully borrows the impious  
wreath  
And heeds not values that forever mock  
The glory of the one that must atone  
At last before God's judgment seat, alone  
—  
J. ALBION L. WALTON.

Dog.

From the Oregon Leader.  
A heart of gold and cheeks of tan,  
Some day he will be a little man,  
That will come to the Golden Gate  
I do believe, it was a boy.  
While he lies, here on the earth,  
His life is full of mirth and mirth;  
And little he knows of the joy  
Because he is a little boy.  
God has said to train the child,  
For the day when the world is  
Where'll be temptation to decay  
or to test the life of our boy.  
The fellow romps and plays,  
He is the life of the family,  
To our neighbors' house he goes with  
Mother says, "Father, go get our boy."  
Father goes and brings him in,  
The fellow romps and plays,  
Whom mother begins to apply the law  
And father stands and ponders for the boy  
But he dances the Highland fling  
And he is the life of the family,  
To the right end of the law,  
And I tell that I love the boy.  
—  
REV. B. F. MORRIS.

The Day's Reward.

From the Detroit Free Press.  
They kiss me when I start away  
They kiss when I return  
What awe has been unearthed  
Can any teller care  
—  
And whether I have won or failed  
I know not, but I am glad  
With joy by that young group I hail  
They smile to see me come.  
—  
What Lullaby Saw.  
Long years ago, when time was young,  
A little life lullaby sang  
Gigantic mountains seemed  
With horrid heads and awful jaw  
And now some fossils have been found  
Which show that all ages  
Roamed around our Western plains  
Three million years or more H. C.  
One is Philotholus called,  
A small, shaggy, woolly bear.  
Yet looking much like common bear.  
With kind of tail and claws they wear  
—  
The Philotholus boy's been found,  
And on each foot it has one toe.  
A cross between the three toed horse  
And modern nag which we all know.  
Moosefoot too has been unearthed,  
A puzzle of the brute creation,  
A duck billed lizard sort of beast  
Of which we have slight information.

A says that the United States is a state with Mexico, B says that the United States is not a state with Mexico, C says that the United States is in a state of war with Mexico and D says the United States is not in a state of war with Mexico. Who is right?

There is but one legal opinion to go upon, that of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder, who says:

"I am therefore of the opinion that while war is not recognized as existing between the United States and Mexico the actual conditions under which the field operations in Mexico are being conducted are those of actual war; that within the field of operations of the expeditionary force in Mexico it is 'time of war' within the meaning of the fifty-eighth article of war."

Which means simply that the United States is conducting a war in Mexico but not against the recognized government of that country. None of the disputants is right.

I wish to procure the memorial version of William Winter in which occur the lines:

Has he gone to the world or he laughs  
This man who made mirth for us all?

Please tell me in whose memory the lines occur, and in what edition of Mr. Winter's "Poems" they may be found with the name of the publisher.

W. O. McC.

We have not come upon the lines in several collections of Mr. Winter's verses, and must refer the appeal to our readers.

Who is he?

What was Gov. Whitman's plurality over Judge Seabury? W. L. H.

With the militia vote estimated at 3,000 for Whitman and 2,000 for Seabury, Gov. Whitman's plurality was 151,470.

With regard to Mr. Berens's problem stated in Questions and Answers for November 12: It is impossible to solve the problem because Mr. Berens had omitted to give the number of teeth in the gear of the slewing machine. I presume it is geared to the twenty-four toothed gear spoken of as driving machine. Then 12.75 times 4 times 24 = 12.40 equals 12.40 times 2 equals 24.80 number of revolutions a minute.

For illustration, suppose  $x$  equals 4 teeth; then the speed of the machine would be 255 revolutions a minute.

ROBERT J. HEARNE.

The inquiry of Mr. Berens is incomplete in data. Assuming that his motor carries a four inch pulley at a speed of 12.75 revolutions a minute, belting to ten-inch pulley on a worm shaft, this worm gearing into a twenty-four toothed gear, the speed of the slewing machine must be making 255 revolutions a minute.

EDWARD O. CHASE.

What officers of the United States Government are exempt from the income tax and does this exemption include the salaries of judges or only the salaries paid them?

The income tax law of 1912 excluded from taxation "the compensation of the present President of the United States during the term for which he has been elected, and of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office." This had to be done because the Constitution forbids us to increase or diminish the compensation of the President or of Federal Judges during their tenures. The salaries of all other officers of the Federal Government are taxable. The exemption granted to the President until March 4, 1917, and the Federal Judges holding office when the law was in force did not extend to their private incomes.

Is a boy born in the United States of foreign parents a citizen? Must he take out citizenship papers? J. O. C.

He is a citizen unless, on coming of age, he deliberately chooses allegiance to some other country. He needs no citizenship papers. His birth is sufficient evidence of his citizenship.

Who was Mr. Hughes's opponent for Governor in 1896 and 1908 and who was the vote in those years? H. W. T.

In 1896 Mr. Hughes ran against William Randolph Hearst and received 149,002 votes to Mr. Hearst's 673,268. In 1908 the Democratic candidate was Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler and the vote in the State was: Hughes, 804,651; Chandler, 723,182.

Regarding B. O.'s inquiry in Questions and Answers for November 12: "Childie Rowland to the Park Tower Came." He must mean Robert Browning's poem with that title. A. R. K.

You also reported that B. O.'s evident has in mind "King Lear" and that Scene 4: "Childie Rowland to the park tower came." The nearest line to it is: "Tennyson is: 'Down stepped Lord Rowland from his Tower in 'Lady Clare'."

WILLIAM H. KELLER.

Regarding the inquiry for information about Ezra Ames in Questions and Answers for September 24, 1916: Mr. Ames was a coach painter in Albany but attempting portraiture so far, George the artist, 1812 his portrait of Ames. "Clinton was exhibited, much to the painter's credit, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. For many years Ames painted portraits of almost all the western members of the League of Art and many others. He had a studio who painted miniatures.

Ames met the artist, and from Burlington, Vt., he sent him a copy of the book "History of the Art of Painting," second volume, page 258 (published in 1834).

A. M. L.

If a man sells an article for \$1 and makes 25 per cent, how much will he cost? One man says 75 cents, the other 80 cents.

W. K. S.

It was 80 cents. An article costing 75 cents would, if sold at \$1, represent a profit of 23.3 per cent.

Can any of your readers inform me as to the authorship of the following stanza and where the complete poem can be found?

Let us yet, methinks, if steps of those  
I'd known and loved on earth were found  
'Twould break the night of my repose,  
Shiver the iron chain that bound me,  
And I should know the cannot be.  
For death doth break the bonds of life,  
Then grave not, friends, when ye shall die,  
The souls of earth above my ashes  
Think what a rest awaits my clay.  
And think the light with tearful sadness  
Breathe the bliss prayers above the sod,  
And leave me to my rest—with God.

F. HARRY.

The answer to a problem stated in Questions and Answers for November 12: The number of pounds of sugar a sugar cane holding 5214 pounds at 61 cents a pound, was incorrectly given as \$119.88 and 36 cents.

\$119.88 and 36 cents.

**READERS TO SOLVE**

Instructive End Games for  
Students of Checkers  
and Bridge.

Bridge problem No. 404 was another of those instructive positions in which the declarer gives up a sure trick in order to secure two in its place. Here is the distribution:

♠ K J 8  
♥ -----  
♦ A 5  
♣ -----

♥ Q 10 3    ♠ 6 5 4  
♦ A 10     ♥ A    ♦ 9 8  
♣ 7 6 5 4

There are no trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want four tricks out of this.

The solution is for Z to lead the jack of spades, upon which A will naturally discard a heart. Y wins the spade trick with the ace and returns the five, which B is compelled to win. No matter which heart B leads, he kills his partner's queen.

If A, foreseeing this, discards the diamond instead of the heart, on the first trick, Y will allow the spade jack to hold, so that Z can force out the ace of diamonds by leading any of his three. On this trick Y sheds a small heart at remain with the major tenace over it, so that he must make two heart tricks and the ace of spades.

The following list shows all who have solved this problem and the three preceding ones. Those who have solved this but have missed some of the others are in a separate list.

Henry Anderson, Harry E. Atwood, Louis Bernatini, B. D. Blair, O. H. Bolton, B. G. Braine, Bud. Frank S. Busse, E.-R. C., Charles J. Chapman, Harris Cox, Mary Adams Cox, Cumberland, L. D., P. R. Danneman, George M. Deane, Irving C. Dutcher, A. J. E., J. M. Edmunds, K. Elizabeth, E. A. Evans, Mr. A. Langdon Freese, Henry H. Fuller, John B. Gimberhart, George H. Gilver, W. H., Roscoe C. Harris, L. S. Hart, Jr., L. A. Hawkins, Charles Haynes, E. Hicks, Karl Humphrey, F. H. Huy, J. J. Hunt, Dr. M. Isaac, Keyston S. Lee, S. J., W. J. Julien, C. P. Jones, R. Johnson, B. C. Jutten, Kayser, M. A. Clark King, William A. Knight, Max Lee, E. K. Leech, C. H. Le Mon, H. M. M., P. D. Mackay, Marsham, F. Martin, R. C. Mankawski, Carlos Montreal, C. Morse, Sioux Murphy, W. M. Murphy, E. C. Norman, William B. Orr, Mrs. F. Obermaier, Chas. P. Lafferty Park, E. Comverse Price, J. Garcia Timmer, Charles E. A. Popp, M. T. Raymond, Henry Richter, T. Y. Roe, William E. Roone, Charles M. Root, Harry Rosenthal, Capt. Frank Roy, S. G. R. J. C. Schenewelt, Julius A. Serra, C. G. Smedley, Isabel Sullist, E. L. Tyler, W. J. Vanderwood, D. A. W., E. W. W. P. W. W. H. Heine, Wallace, Edward H. Warren, Marie Vau Ripper Watts, Mrs. Robert G. Weeks, W. White and Percival Wilde.

Those who are out of the running for first prize, but solved Nos. 404, are: Beck, E. Allen Bidwell, Robert W. Crawford, E. Droile, W. P. Edwards, George Ewey, W. F. H., Helen Harrison, I. Haverman, George Henry, C. G. Kinbourne, Mrs. James D. Landis, W. Leighton, W. R. McCoy, L. A. Merrill, E. Murphy, H. A. Pemberton, A. Penty, G. H. Robinson, J. H. Russett, Mrs. J. S. Smith, A. Snow, Miss F. Shields, Leighton T. Smith, Captain Thompson, John A. Tillmington, R. Tomlinson, M. S. Travers, E. W. Willegood and J. W. Wertz.

**BRIDGE PROBLEM NO. 406.**

♠ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want five tricks against any defense.

**CHECKER ENDINGS**

Problem No. 441 was sent to THE STAFF by a correspondent who insisted that it could not be done. As the problem was composed by no less a light than A. J. Heffner, it seemed probable that the solver might be too deep for the average solver. Once more, the few select checkers belonging to THE STAFF CHECKER CLUB have discovered a flaw in a problem that has passed uncorrected for several years.

"The distribution is: Black man 17; kings on 20 and 32. White man 23; kings on 15 and 27. Black to play and win. Here are the moves that solve:

Black:	White:
17—22	A 15—19
22—26	19—23
26—30	23—19
30—26	27—31
23—27	

If at "A," white prefers 15—18, we go thus:

22—26	27—31
26—30	31—26
30—27	26—22

The first variation is sound and undoubtedly solves, but the second variation is not, because as pointed out above, two cracks, White can play 23—19 instead of 31—26, and make a b-line for the double corner.

In spite of this no less than thirty-eight men, entirely supposed to be correct, while less than a dozen found the flaw. The fault was therefore seems to be to let last week's list stand as it is.

**PROBLEM NO. 406, CHECKERS.**

Black

White

Black to play and draw.

**THOSE PACING ROADS.**

This little game is built on the

3, 4, 5 and 6. The lowest number fulfilling this condition is 301.

Miss Lydia H. Gale of Albany, Wis. sends to **Q** an expert at this kind of thing, judging from her solutions of many of **THE SUN** problems, remarking that the problem presents additional curious facts.

Taking the solution 301 and dividing it by the numbers of bottles in each row we get the results shown in the column to the left. Dividing each answer by 5 we get the uniform answer of 60 which we multiply by the various numbers.

301÷4=100+1 100÷5=20×3=60  
301÷4=75+1 75÷5=15×4=60  
301÷5=60+1 60÷5=12×5=60  
301÷6=50+1 50÷5=10×6=60

Those who correctly solved this puzzle were: F. A. Jones, A. Osterger, J. Garofalo, Charles M. Root, J. W. Worrell, W. A. Buxley, Carl F. Westergren, H. Maxwell, J. C. Henley, B. K. Luddington, Howard Grace, J. Fuller Miller, Lieut. C. Howells and Lydia H. Gale.

**ANOTHER CURIOUS NUMBER.**

Considerable interest having been shown in the last cryptogram puzzle published in **THE SUN** and several requests for more of the same kind having been received here is another:

GGG ? CQ = G  
GL ? QC = L  
NNN ? G = CC  
GL ? G = CC  
QQ ? QL = FFF  
GGG ? F = GL  
GG ? CT = TTT  
HHH ? CN = N

Each of these letters stands for a different digit, but always for the same digit. The curious number, the properties of which will be revealed when the solution is found, is, of course, represented by the letters G L. What the letters stand for is the key to the solution.

Solvers are asked to send in their equivalents in figures of each of the letters and to state what arithmetic signs should take the place of the question marks between the first and second column of figures.

**SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.**

Auction Bridge. E. H. B. says: V note that no trump was declared by the dealer on these cards in a hand published in **THE SUN**. Four hearts to ace jack, six clubs to the king queen and one diamond, singleton king of spades. Is this bid conventional or correct, with no protection in two suits?

The hand was played in a championship tournament and six players bid that way. It is one of the class that is "too strong to pass," as it contains king and queen above average in his cards.

J. K. asks if the partners opposed the "volunteering" go in honors if they win twice tricks, as he says the law is not clear on that point.

The law (No. 8) says: "Little slam made when partners take twelve tricks. There is nothing said that restricts this to the declarer and his partner, so that adversaries can score it."

A C. B. asks the reason for objection to the usual "keep all you get" method of scoring at progressive games.

The objection is that the player who the lower score takes it to another table as a plus, instead of taking a loss. Statistics were published in **THE SUN** showing how a player who made the high score at each table out of seven might still be beaten by a player who made the bottom score at five out of seven and who would have been fifth score if the lower were always deducted from the higher at each table.

J. M. S. says: We are not clear on the matter of insufficient bids being made offensively. That if the opponent does not want a bid to be made offensively. The bid is two hearts by Z, overcall by A with two spades, and Y says "To hearts." Now neither A nor B was allowed to bid three hearts, or B could have made the two-heart bid void, turning to two spades, and thus prove Z from taking advantage of information illegally given by Y. Is this correct?

No, because it is only when the bid is corrected to its proper form, that hearts, that the partner is barred from further bidding. If B goes back to two spades he is accepting the two-heart bid as regular and overcalling it, leaving Z free to bid what he likes.

I. S. B. says: Z deals and bid trump. A passes, two hearts, Y and B passing. Z says "To hearts," and Y passes. B bids three diamonds, which is a double. All pass. A bets that B should have bid diamonds and should have taken himself out of the doubt by bidding to three hearts, or B could have made two small, with king and another spade, two small clubs and six diamonds and two aces.

The two heart bid is a mistake. Had the lead and should have kept spades. The three diamond bid is correct, as the lead is void. If B had bid three, a trump is persisted in. Then B is led through the heart stopper in B's hand. But B should have returned the hearts when he was doubled.

Cribbage-L. T. K. asks how many cards are laid out for the crib when the game is played with seven cards in each hand.

Two only, as usual, five being kept for the play. This makes six in each hand to count, with the starter, five in crib.

A D. V. says: A rubber is so played that three of the players have to leave to catch a train. A bet is made up as it stands when the quitter quits. B bets that unless it has been previously agreed to do this, the finished rubber is void.

The score is made up as it stands, adding 125 for any game already won, as that is the equity in a single game, but this is only on condition that the players knew the game would have stop at a specified time, so that they could catch the train.

Auction Pinochle-L. B. H. says: Three were playing for a considerable stake. A was the bidder when B evoked. This being discovered on the next trick the cards were taken back and the game was voided. B insisted that he still won his game, and revoke penalty, although he was actually set. C insisted that he would not start a lost game, and the game was voided. Is this in a partnership game and amenable by it? If his partner made a fool play that lost the game, would he refuse to pay the bidder on what he won?

# APPROVAL AUCION Seemingly Rash Tactics Called For by Hands of a Certain Type. By R. F. FOSTER. In glancing through the table of contents of any of the modern books on the subject of shiftd bids or nothing on the subject of shiftd bids, the bids that describe the full strength of the hand at once strike the eye. The opponents are from gradually building up a bid that cannot be overcalled except at a loss. The importance of the shiftd bid is almost completely overlooked by average players. They seem to be afraid to risk it. Any one who appears to make a specialty of such declarations is looked upon as a rash bidder, and the opponents come are more frequently cited than the games he saves. In spite of the fact that the top scores in the only duplicate auction tournament of any importance ever held at the New York Bridge Whist Club at Columbus Circle (in which the first prize was \$100) was entirely due to the persistent use of the shiftd bid by the winning partners the declaration does not seem to have attracted the attention it deserves. There are two cardinal principles connected with the shiftd bid which must be carefully noted by the student of tactics. The first is that there is no use bidding the strength of your hand at the start unless you are afraid of a game that you cannot afford to overcall. The second is that the bid is final, and the bidder must not expect that he can win all the hand is worth; therefore he must never increase it unless he has more than the conventional two sure tricks in partnership. Shiftd bids at no trumps are seldom of any use. They may prevent the fourth hand from asking for a lead, but they will not prevent the eldost hand from leading his strongest suit, even if he cannot afford to bid it. Shiftd bids in suit may be afraid of anything but a no trumper. If that is all the hand is worth, then the suit will be opened against it. These bids are supposed to take into account not only the tricks in hand but also the tricks in the hand of the partner. That is the partner's two tricks are included in the bid. The combined value of the shiftd contract is to the game bid. Here is a very simple illustration of the situation from the recent duplicate game: | | | | | |---|---------|---|---------| | ♠ | Q 7 3 | ♥ | 9 8 5 | | ♦ | 9 8 5 3 | ♣ | 9 8 3 | | ♠ | 10 6 4 | ♥ | 10 7 5 | | ♦ | A J 8 2 | ♣ | 9 6 4 2 | At only one table did Z start with three spades, which effectively prevented A from bidding four hearts. The spade contract was to the game bid. It can make three odd. If it is raised to four it loses 50 in penalties. If scored at all, it is allowed to make the hand for the game bid. A difference of 250, by playing out the four heart contract. At the other hand, it looks to be good for four trumps and two hearts, seven tricks. If the trump finesse fails the club finesse should win. To this seven he adds six more, for the average of two and bids the whole game. Y has just those two. If Y increases the contract with not more than those two he will be in a bad position. The hand is special in many ways. Here is another example: | | | | | |---|-------|---|-------------| | ♠ | 8 2 | ♥ | 9 8 7 6 3 | | ♦ | 10 5 | ♣ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 | | ♠ | 8 3 | ♥ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 | | ♦ | 9 8 5 | ♣ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 | | ♠ | 9 8 5 | ♥ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 | | ♦ | 9 8 5 | ♣ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 | | ♠ | 9 8 5 | ♥ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 | | ♦ | 9 8 5 | ♣ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 | All kinds of bids were made on this hand, some in no trumps, which allowed B to bid two spades. When Z bid the clubs, Y went back to no trumps and bid four hearts, and then went back to no trumps, turning to the heart and get a discard of a loser. The partner's spade stopper, no matter what major suit A has, he's declared. A led neither, so he gave Y and Z and them both stopped, but took a heart on the diamonds and set the contract for two tricks. Some started with two clubs, which did not prevent B from bidding four hearts, and when Z went more clubs and showed the heart suit, Y went back to the heart and preferred to play spades. They carried it to five clubs and five spades, B being set for one trick, was 72 honors to avoid. The only shiftd player in the recent five club on Z's hand right off the bat, and nothing was heard from either side until the next round. The dealer's estimate of Z's hand in seven to ten trumps, two in hearts, and his partner is expected to win 180 of the tricks, he has two in hearts. A opened the diamond and made a going right back with it, which was the best play. The dealer's estimate of Z's hand upon which Z discarded the spade and diamonds and the two losing hearts. As the hand is here, in a hand in which the dealer thoughtlessly bid two trumps: | | | | | |---|-----------|---|---------------| | ♠ | 9 8 6 5 | ♥ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 | | ♦ | 9 8 5 4 3 | ♣ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 | | ♠ | 9 8 5 4 3 | ♥ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 | | ♦ | 9 8 5 4 3 | ♣ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 | A led the spade and B later made a 4-4 spade and the two of diamonds, and the dealer's estimate of Z's hand in seven to ten trumps, two in hearts, and his partner is expected to win 180 of the tricks, he has two in hearts. A opened the diamond and made a going right back with it, which was the best play. The dealer's estimate of Z's hand upon which Z discarded the spade and diamonds and the two losing hearts. 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As the hand is here, in a hand in which the dealer thoughtlessly bid two trumps: | | | | | |---|-----------|---|---------------| | ♠ | 9 8 6 5 | ♥ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 | | ♦ | 9 8 5 4 3 | ♣ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 | | ♠ | 9 8 5 4 3 | ♥ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 | | ♦ | 9 8 5 4 3 | ♣ | 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 | A led the spade and B later made a 4-4 spade and the two of diamonds, and the dealer's estimate of Z's hand in seven to ten trumps, two in hearts, and his partner is expected to win 180 of the tricks, he has two in hearts. A opened the diamond and made a going right back with it, which was the best play. The dealer's estimate of Z's hand upon which Z discarded the spade and diamonds and the two losing hearts. 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